

SAP Info Record, Source List, Quota Arrangement and Pricing Conditions LOG-MM-003 Sep 04, 2008



Version 1.0 Updated: 09/04/2008



Agenda

- Logistics, Ground Rules & Introduction
- Workshop Objectives
- Project Overview/Timeline
- Business Process Review
 - SAP terms glossary
 - Process improvement opportunities
 - SAP concepts & functionality
 - Leading practices
 - Enterprise readiness challenges
- Action Items
- Questions



Logistics









Before we get started ...









Ground Rules

- Has everybody signed in?
- Everybody participates blueprint is not a spectator sport
- Focus is key please turn off cell phones and close laptops
- Challenge existing processes and mindsets
- Offer suggestions and ideas
- Think Enterprise
- Ask questions at any time
- One person at a time please
- Creativity, cooperation, and compromise





Introductions

Roles:

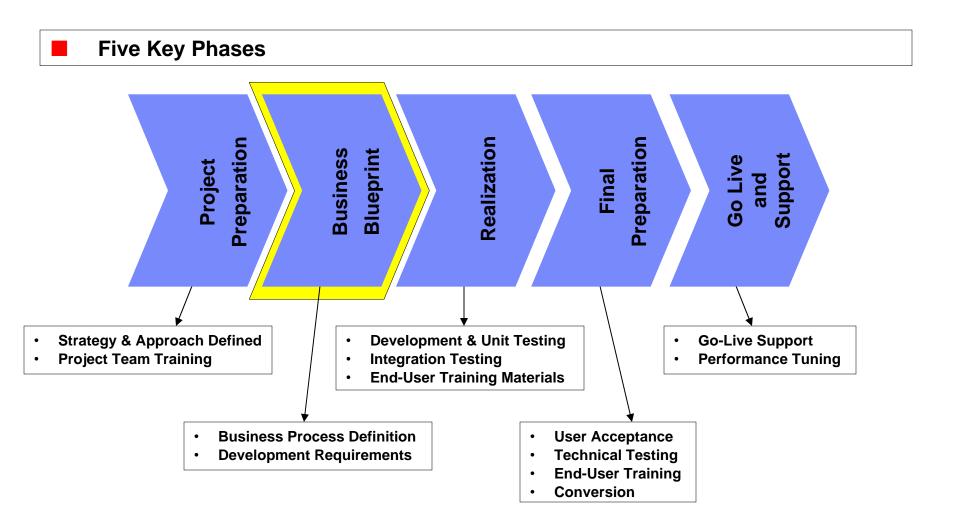
- Process Analyst and Functional Consultant (Team IBM): Leads and facilitates the discussions; drives design decisions
- Documenter (State Employee): Takes detailed notes to support the formal meeting minutes (to be sent by the Process Analyst to all participants for review and feedback)
- Team Members (LaGov): Provides additional support for process discussions; addresses key integration touch points
- Subject Matter Experts: Advises team members on the detailed business processes and participates in the decisions required to design the future state business processes

Around the Room Introductions:

- 1. Name
- 2. Position
- 3. Agency



Project Phases

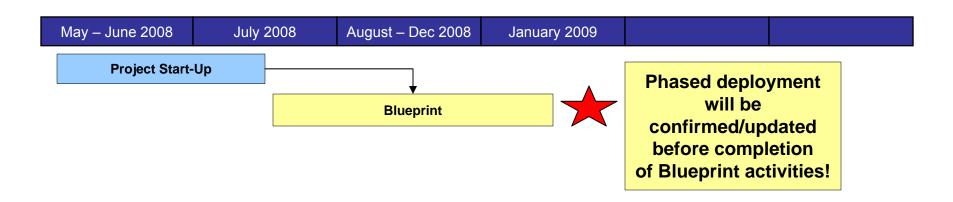




Tentative Project Timeline

Tentative implementation dates are planned as follows:

Functionality	Tentative Implementation Date	
Budget Prep	October 2009	
DOTD	February 2010	
Core Modules All Agencies	July 2010	
Additional Modules	January 2011	



7



Project Organization - Functional Teams

Finance Leads

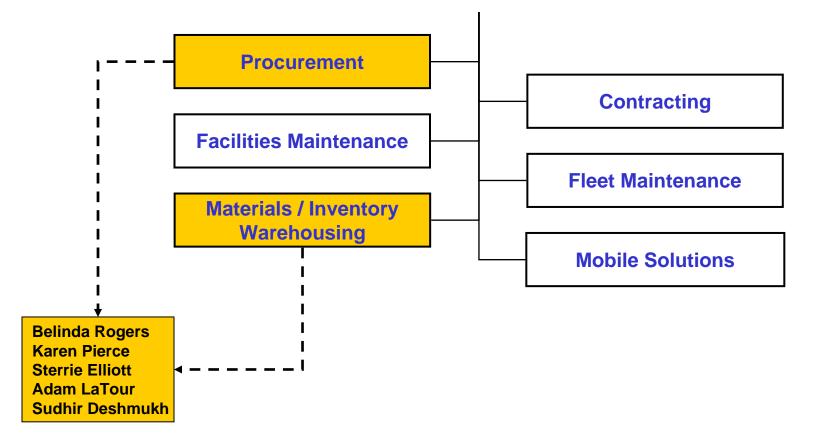
Beverly Hodges – Finance Lead Drew Thigpen – Finance Lead Mary Ramsrud – Consulting Lead

Logistics Leads

Belinda Rogers – Logistics Lead Jack Ladhur – Logistics Lead Brad Denham – Consulting Lead

Linear Assets Leads

Mark Suarez – Agile Assets Lead Charles Pilson – Consulting Lead





Blueprint Schedule - Tentative

Workshop ID	Process Area	Date
LOG-SRM-002	Vendor Registration, Qualification, AVL (Approved Vendor List)	9/11 Thur 9/15 Mon 9/16 Tue 9/17 Wed Are these dates correct based on new schedule?



Blueprint Objectives

- 1. Review and discuss the current or <u>As-Is</u> <u>Business Processes</u>:
 - Which helps to drive out the business requirements
 - As well as the integration points with other processes
- 2. Define Master Data Info Record, Source List, Quota Arrangement, Condition Records:
 - Address key integration points
 - Support organizational requirements
 - Consistent and appropriate use of data fields



Blueprint Objectives

- 3. Define <u>Future</u> or <u>To-Be Business Processes</u> based on:
 - Best Practices inherent in SAP
 - Intellectual capital from other SAP implementations
 - State business requirements
- 4. Identify <u>Development Requirements</u>:
 - Forms
 - Reports
 - <u>Interfaces</u>
 - Conversions
 - <u>E</u>nhancements

Workflow



Blueprint Objectives (continued)

- 5. Understand and communicate any <u>Organizational</u> <u>Impact / Enterprise Readiness Challenges</u>
- 6. Gather system <u>Security Authorizations</u> and Statewide <u>Training Requirements</u>



Today's Workshop Objectives

- Review State of Louisiana As-Is Glossary
- Overview of SAP Info Record, Source List,
 Quota Arrangement & Pricing Conditions
- Concepts of SAP info Record, Source List,
 Quota Arrangement and Pricing Conditions:
 - Creation of Info Record, Source List, Quota Arrangement, Condition Record
 - Change Info Record, Source List, Quota Arrangement, Condition Record
 - Flag for Deletion Info Record, Condition Record



Today's Workshop Objectives

- Live SAP Info Record, Source List, Quota Arrangement, Condition Record
- Key Decisions
 - Number Ranges
 - Updates of Info Records
- Next Steps



As-Is Overview



Related As-Is Topics

Currently in Use

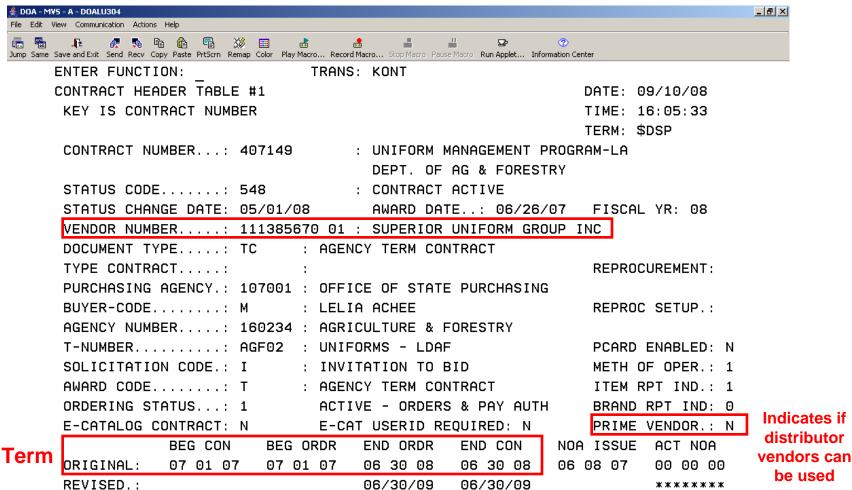
- Pricing Validity Date Limits, Future Pricing Validity Dates
- Pricing Scales (i.e. 1-99 qty = \$5 ea, 100-199 qty = \$4 ea)
- Minimum Quantity Restrictions
- Under/Over Tolerances
- No Cost Goods
- Preconfigured Discounts

Not Currently in Use

- Quotas percentages of orders for an item directed to multiple vendors
- Consignment Items
- Pipeline Items
- Preconfigured Surcharges



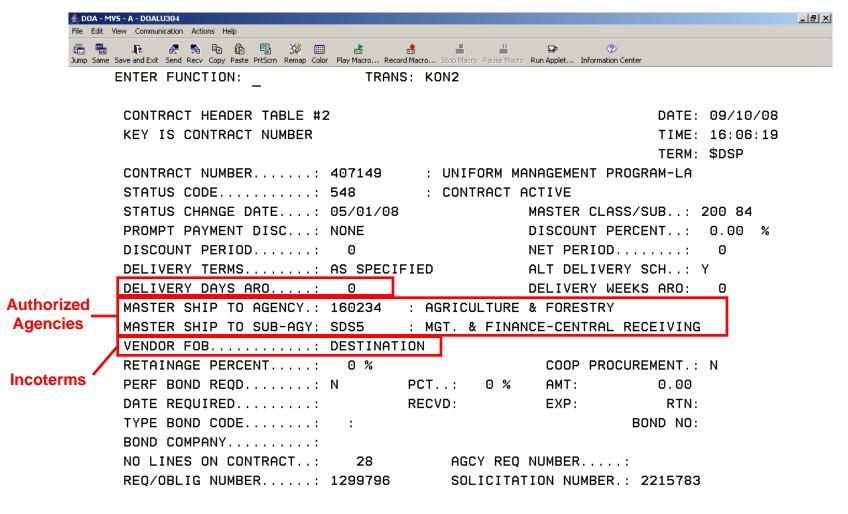
AGPS Screenshots



Pricing Term



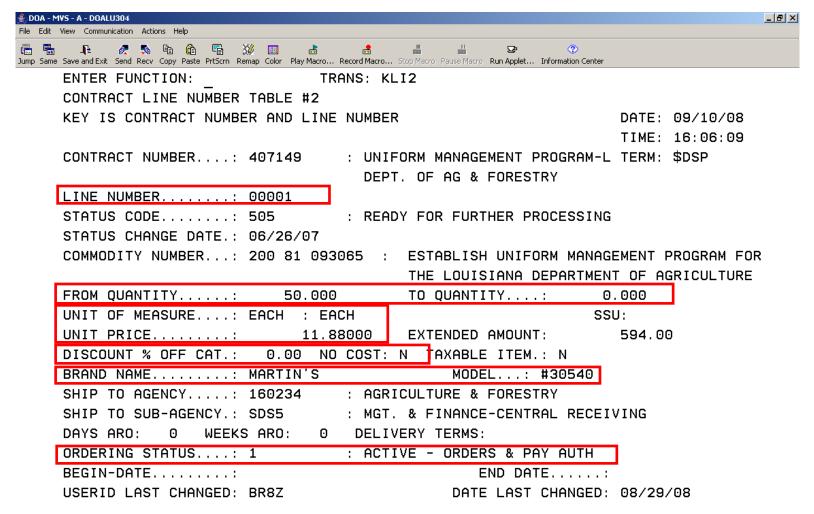
AGPS Screenshots







AGPS Screenshots







SAP Concepts

Friday, November 07, 2008 20



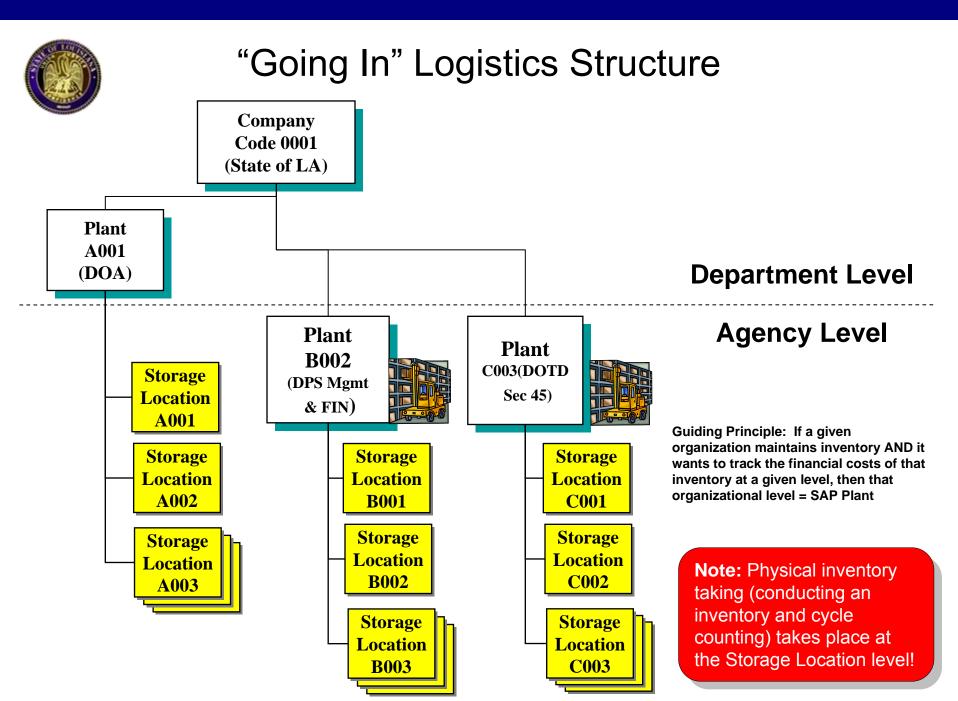
SAP Glossary

- ➤ Attribute A property or value that describes and defines an object or an entity in detail (blonde hair, blue eyes, 5'2" tall, 120 lbs...are all attributes of a human)
- ➤ Client A grouping or combination of legal, organizational, business and/or administrative units with a common purpose; a self-contained unit in an SAP system with separate master records and its own set of tables ("The State of Louisiana")
- Company Code This level represents an independent accounting unit within a client. Each company code has its own balance sheet and its own profit and loss statement. Example: a subsidiary company, member of a corporate group ("The State")
- ➤ ECC Enterprise Central Component (the core SAP system where financials and most logistics transactions are processed
- ➤ Info Record Also known as Purchasing Info Record (PIR)
- Source In MM procurement External supplier or an outline agreement
- Source List The source list contains the allowed, preferred and/or blocked sources of supply for a material in a plant that are valid within a certain period. Each source is defined in the source list by a source list record
- Conditions Stipulations agreed with vendors concerning prices, discounts, surcharges etc. In this presentation it is also referred as Pricing Conditions.
- Purchasing Organization An organizational unit in Logistics, subdividing an enterprise according to the requirements of Purchasing



SAP Glossary (continued)

- ➤ Outline Agreement It is a long term agreement with a vendor concerning the supply of a materials or performance of services according to a predetermined conditions. Outline agreement can be contract or scheduling agreement
- ➤ Quota Arrangement It indicates the percentages of a total requirement that are to be procured from each of the various sources over a period
- >Schema Structure that defines the processing steps/calculations must be executed
- Pricing Procedure A rule type for pricing. Also referred simply as Pricing
- ➤ Condition Technique determination process for defining output values based on predefined input values via condition records
- ➤ Condition Type Identification that defines characteristics, attributes, and business meaning of a condition. Every condition type has its own access sequences, condition tables, and condition records
- ➤ Access Sequence Order in which the system should work through the condition tables when searching for particular condition records
- **Condition Record** Data record with input and output values for a task →
- >Scale Schema which determines a particular price, surcharge or discount or another condition depending on values, quantities, volumes, weight or points





MM specific Master Data

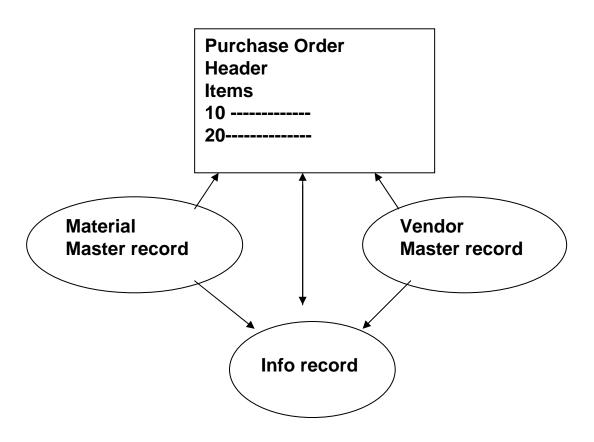
Master Data - Master data is the backbone for each transaction. Without master data transactions can not be performed. Transaction data is such as Purchase Requisitions, Purchase Orders etc.

Examples of Master Data in Procurement --

- Material master
- Vendor master
- Purchasing info records (also known as Info record)
- Purchasing Groups
- Source list
- Quota arrangement
- Condition records



Master Data in the Procurement Process





Master Data in the Procurement Process (contd)

- Master data contains data records that are stored in the data base for a long period of time. These are stored centrally and used in ECC. This prevents redundancy of data.
- The material master records and vendor master records are the most important master data in the procurement process.
- During purchasing document creation, ECC facilitates data entry by copying the data from existing master records as default values into the purchasing documents. It also copies units of measure and material short text from the material master. From the vendor master it also copies addresses and payment data. Particular data for a material from a vendor such as delivery time and purchase price can also be stored in **info records**.



Info Record

- It is created for the combination of material, vendor and purchase organization or
- It is created for the combination of material, vendor and purchase organization/plant combination.
- It can also be created with material group instead of material master record.
- It can be created manually or automatically during the maintenance of a quotation, a purchase order or an outline agreement.
- There are four info record categories: Standard, Subcontracting, Pipeline and Consignment.



Categories of Info Records

Standard

 A standard info record contains information for standard purchase orders. The info records can be created for materials and services with and without master records

Subcontracting

A subcontractor info record contains ordering information for subcontract orders.
 For example, if you subcontract the assembly of a component, the subcontractor info record would include the vendor's (subcontractor's) price for assembling the component.

Pipeline

 A pipeline info record contains information on a vendor's commodity that is supplied through a pipeline or pipes (oil or water) or by similar means (electricity through the mains).
 The info record contains the vendor's price for the consumption of such commodities by the buyer ("pipeline withdrawals"). You can store withdrawal/usage prices for different validity periods.

Consignment

 A consignment info record contains information on a material that vendors keep available at their own cost on the orderer's premises. The info record contains the vendor's price for withdrawals by the orderer from consignment stock. As in the case of the pipeline info record, you can store prices for different validity periods.



Info Record – Number Ranges

SAP recommends the following number ranges:

- for stock material
 - internal from 5300000000 to 5399999999
 - external from 540000000 to 5499999999
- for non-stock material
 - internal from 5500000000 to 5599999999
 - external from 560000000 to 5699999999

At LaGov, we may choose only internal number ranges.



Structure of Info Record

General Data

Vendor data (reminder data, vendor's material number etc)

Material data

Order unit (conversion ...)

Administrative data

Purchasing organization data

Control (delivery time, minimum quantity etc) Prices & conditions (gross price, discount, freight etc)

Statistics (price history, PO statistics etc)
Texts (purchase order text etc)

Purchasing organization / Plant data

Control (delivery time, minimum quantity etc) Prices & conditions (gross price, discount, freight etc)

Statistics (price history, PO statistics etc)
Texts (purchase order text etc)

Info Record



Structure of Info Record (contd)

- A Info Record contains general data that is valid for every purchasing organization or every plant.
- It also contains data (e.g. prices and conditions) that is only valid for the relevant purchasing organization or relevant plant. We configure whether conditions are permitted at a plant level.
- When we create a purchase order, the system searches for an info record for the purchasing organization/plant combination. If there is no such info record, the system searches for the purchasing organization only.

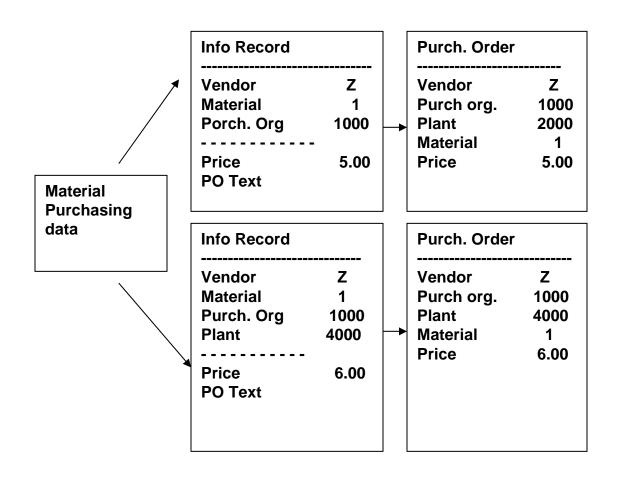


Structure of Info Record (contd)

- In the standard system, the following type of texts are set in the info record:
 - Internal info memo record this is an internal comment that is copied to the purchase order item.
 This text is not printed out.
- PO text in the info record this is used to describe the PO item. It is copied to the purchase order item and printed out.



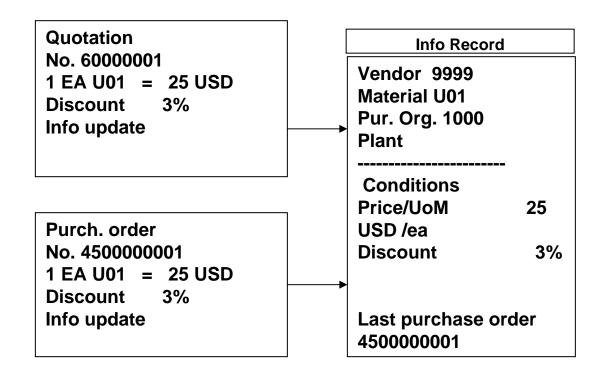
Structure of Info Record (contd)





Info Record update

Updating an Info Record Automatically – (by selecting info update indicator on purchase order, quotation, scheduling agreements in item details)





Info Record update (contd)

- When we create or change quotations and purchase orders, we can use the info update indicator to define that the info record is to be created or updated.
- The system copies the conditions from the quotations (or purchase orders and outline agreements) to the info record.
- The document number from a purchase order or contract release order is updated as the last purchasing document.
- If no info record exists for the combination of vendor, material and organizational level when we create or change a contract, the system creates an info record with the conditions from the contract.



Info Records and Prices

- Info records determine the prices suggested in purchasing documents in two ways:
 - Conditions: Conditions are included if they have been maintained for an info record manually or from a quotation.
 - Last purchase order: If an info record does not contain any conditions, the system reads
 - the number of the last purchasing document in the info record and then suggests the price from this document.
 - In the default values for buyers (customizing), we define how the system handles conditions from the last purchase order.



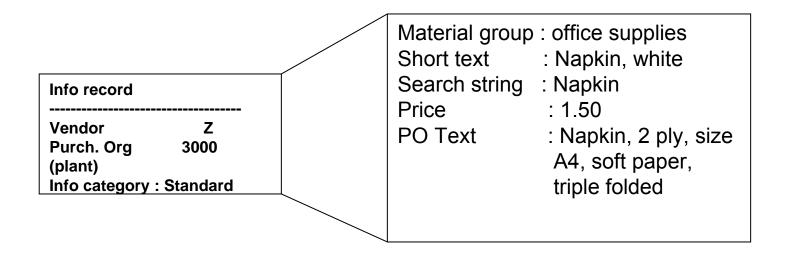
Info Records and Pricing Conditions

We can define that the conditions from the last purchase order

- Are always copied
- Are not copied when the price is entered manually
- Are never copied



Info Record without Material Master Record



Info record without material master record (e.g. material for direct consumption).

This represents the relationship between a material group (without a material master record) and a vendor.

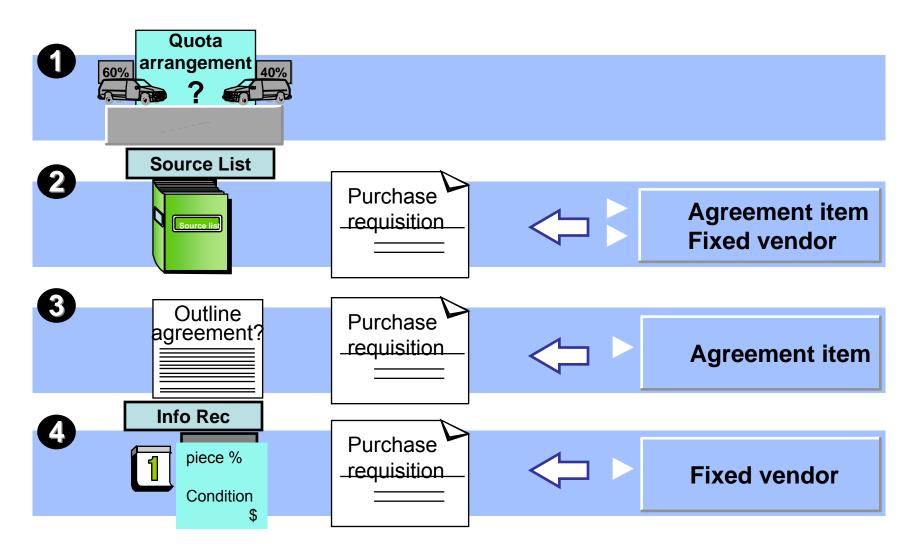


Source Determination

- In SAP, a source of supply can be a vendor or an outline agreement.
- Sources are administered using source lists and quota arrangements.
- With the source list, we define the preferred or allowed sources of material.
- With the quota arrangement, we specify the share of total requirements over a period to be procured from each source.
- The purpose of source determination is to make it possible for a purchase requisition to be assigned to a source automatically.

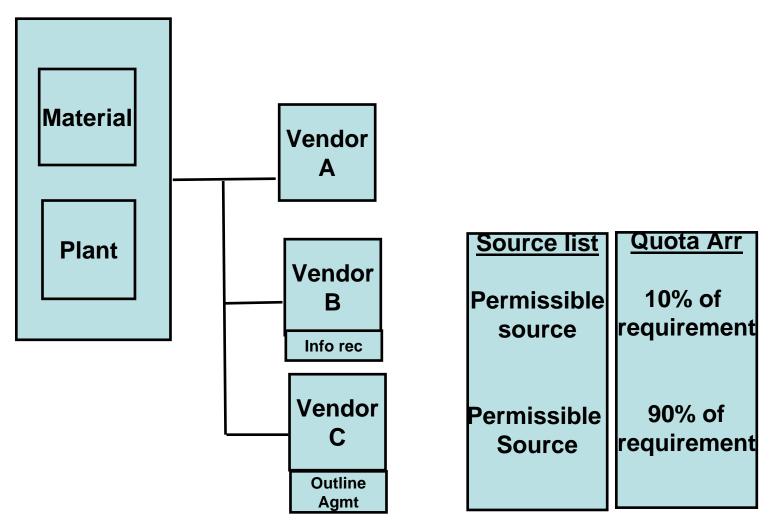


Priorities in Source Determination





Master Data for Source Determination





Source List

Source list

Material 001 Plant 2000

01/01/08 –12/31/08 Vendor 111 allowed Vendor 222 allowed

Vendor 333 blocked

Material 002 Plant 2000

01/01/08—05/31/08 Vendor 444 fixed

06/01/08—12/31/08 Vendor 555 fixed

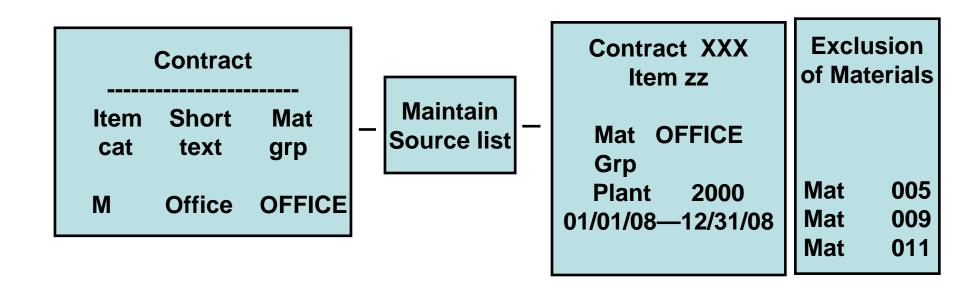
Plant 2000 Source list reqt



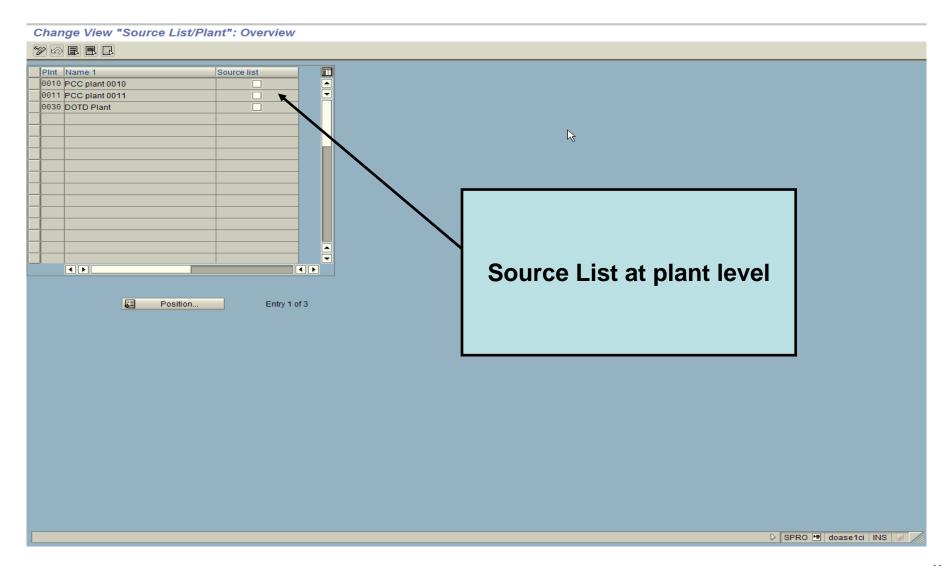
Material 001
Source list reqt



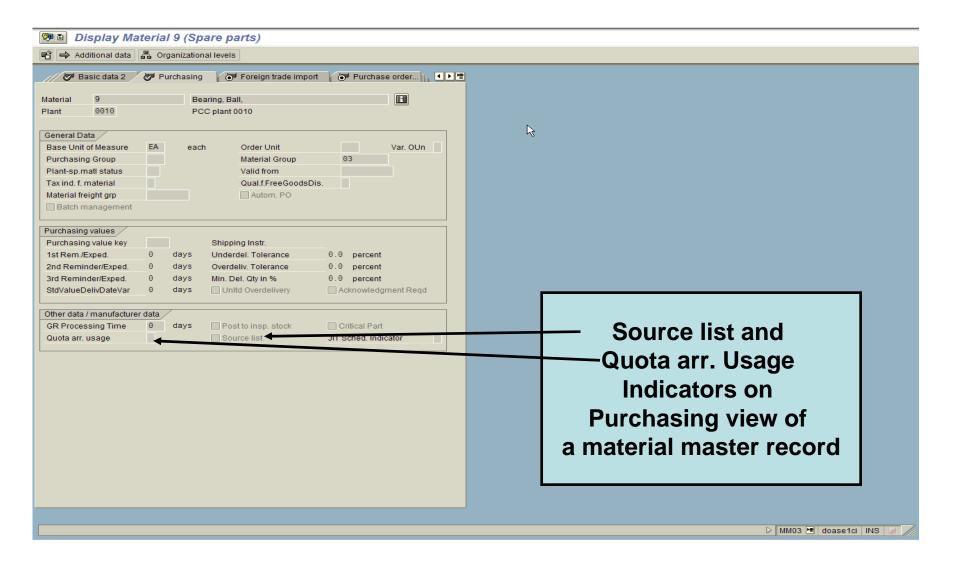




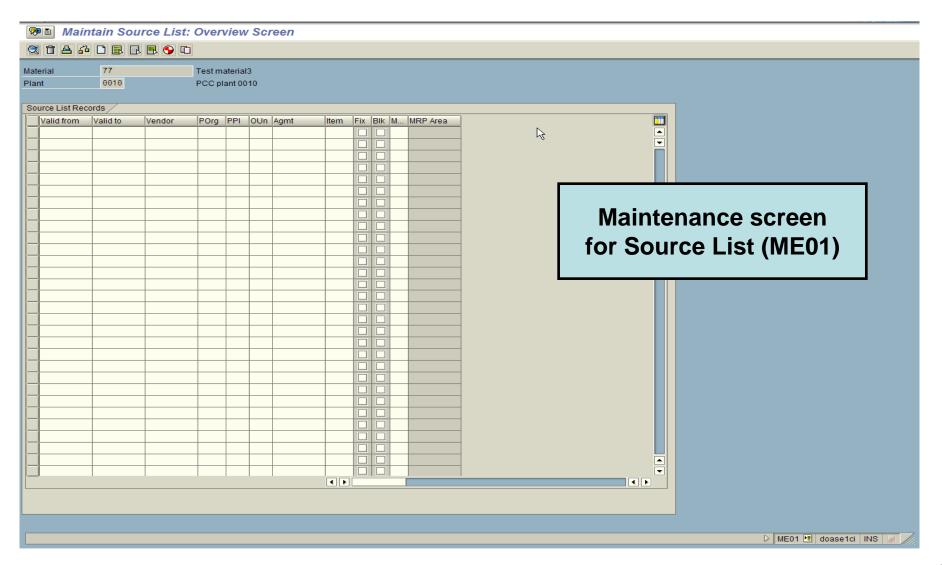














- The source list contains the allowed, preferred and/or blocked sources of supply for a material in a plant that are valid within a certain period.
- Source list records enables us to determine and check sources.
- Fixed sources are always preferred over other sources in the relevant validity period.
- Buyers are not allowed to procure from blocked sources. Blocked sources are not taken into account in source determination.



- The MRP indicator in the source list stipulates how the source defined in a source list record is taken into account in material planning.
- If the source list requirement exists, a material may not be procured from sources other than those included in the source list. A source list requirement can be specified either for an individual material (in the material master), or for all the materials of a plant (using a customization parameter).



- Source list records can be created manually, either directly or from within outline agreement or info record maintenance.
- If we maintain the source list from within a state agreed (central) contract, we can create source lists for several plants in a single process.
- We can create the source list for a material by referencing another material.



- Within the contract maintenance function, we can create source list records for a material group for contract items with the category M (material unknown) or W (material group).
- Source list records for material groups define which materials can be released against a contract item with item category M or W.

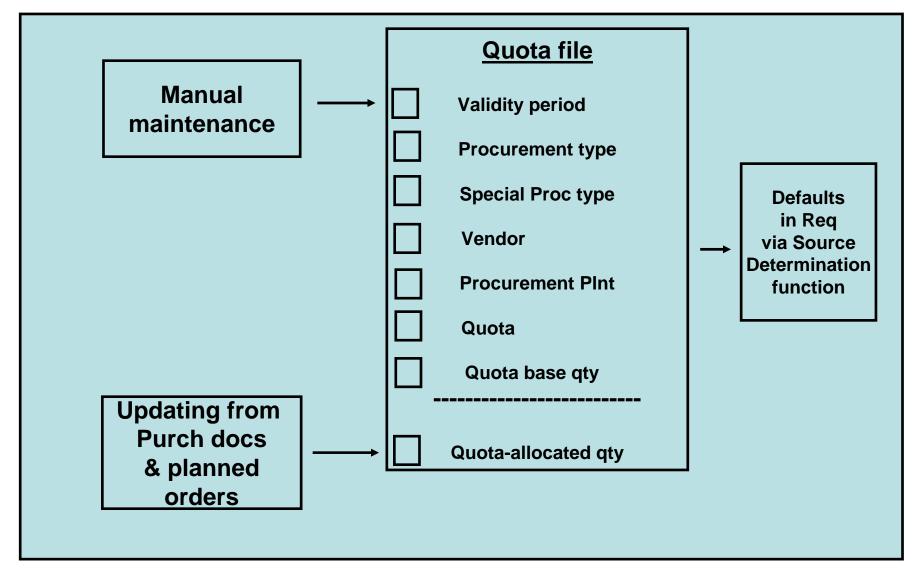


Quota Arrangement

Material 001 Plant 3000 Period 01/01/2008 -- 12/31/2008 To date: Vendor 111 60% 300 Vendor 222 40% 200



Quota Arrangement (contd)





Quota Arrangement (contd)

Calculation of the Quota Rating

Quota Arrangement

Material 002 valid from 01/01/08 Plant 2000 valid to 12/31/2008

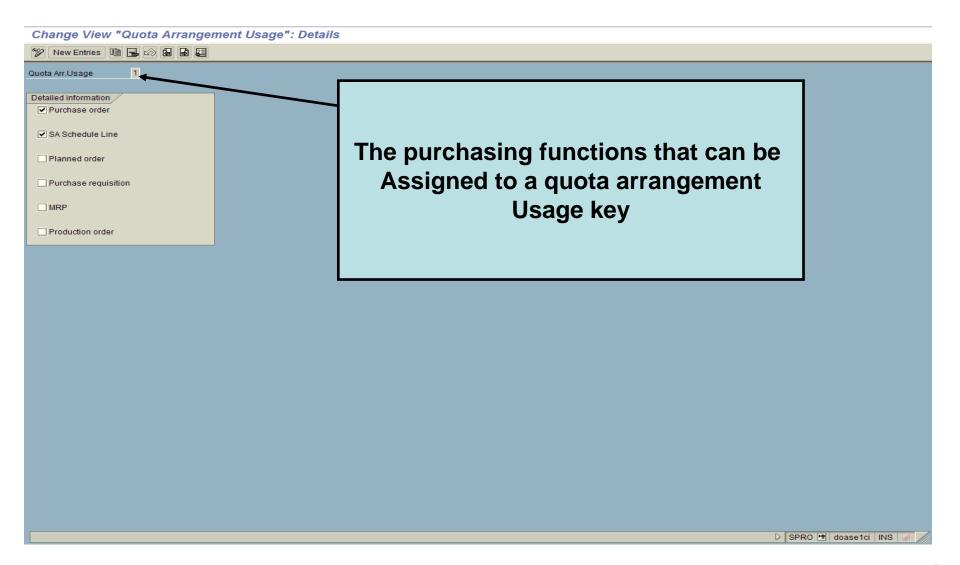
Vendor Quota Quota-Alloc qty
DDD 8 2000
EEE 2 200

Quota rating = Quota-Alloc qty/Quota

The source with the lowest quota rating represents the effective source



Quota Arrangement (contd) Usage





Quota Arrangement (contd)

- If a certain material is to be procured alternately from different sources of supply, these individual sources can be assigned quotas. The quotas indicate the percentages of a total requirements that are to be procured from each of the various sources over a period.
- A quota arrangement is set up for a specific timeframe. A quota arrangement item is created for each source of supply within the period. Only consecutive validity periods can be specified for a material.
- SAP recommended standard internal number range for quota arrangement is between 800000001 to 8999999999.

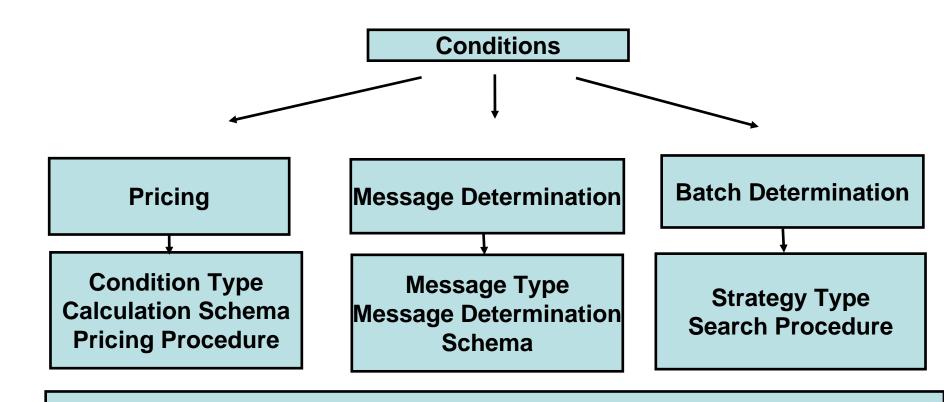


Quota Arrangement (contd)

- For a quota arrangement to be applied to a material, the 'quota arrangement usage' indicator must be set in the material master record. This indicator specifies quota arrangement application as well as the quota allocated quantity to be updated progressively.
- With quotas, the system calculates which source is next in line with respect to certain requirement.
- A quota arrangement item is no longer suggested as the source if the quota-allocated quantity is equal to or greater than the maximum quantity.



Conditions



The condition technique is used not only in pricing in the MM purchasing application, it is also used in message determination and batch determination.

In this presentation "Conditions" refers to "pricing conditions" only.



Pricing Conditions

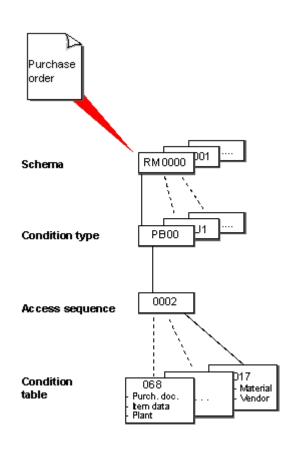
- Pricing describes the price and cost
- Pricing is controlled with condition technique
- Condition technique is used to determine the total cost of purchase in MM

Following are the important components

- Schema
- Condition Type
- Access sequence
- Condition Table/Condition Record



Price Determination Process (Pricing)





Price Determination Process (contd)

Schema

- In the MM area, a calculation schema a framework of steps used to calculate or determine something - is used among other things to calculate costs, prices, period-end rebates, and taxes.
- In the calculation schema (pricing procedure), you specify which condition types are to be taken into account in which sequence. In the price (or cost) determination process, the SAP System automatically determines which calculation schema is valid for a business transaction and takes into account, one after another, the condition types it contains



Price Determination Process (contd)

Condition Type

The individual conditions are described by means of condition types. There are condition types for the gross price, various discounts and surcharges, freight charges, fixed costs and so on

Condition type is a four letter key that controls

- Calculation type
- Type of changes allowed
- Scale basis

Condition type contains access sequence

Access Sequence

- There can be more than one table used to define different field combination
- It is required to search more than one table to fetch a record
- Defining the sequence in which these tables are to be accessed is known as access sequence



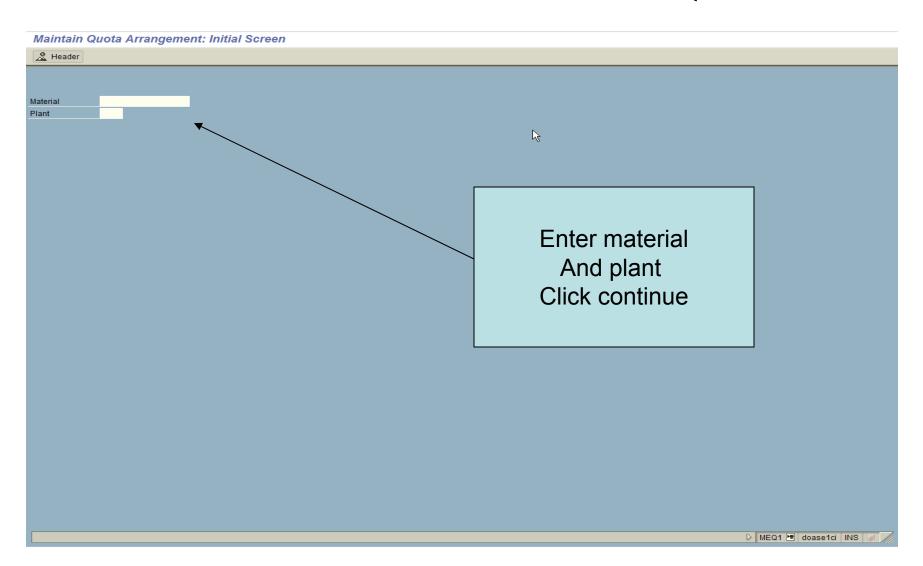
Price Determination Process (contd)

Condition Table/Condition Record

- Condition table specifies the fields combination
- System searches through predefined tables in a sequence
- It is defined in the configuration
- Condition records is a master data
- Maintaining values for the condition table is known as condition record

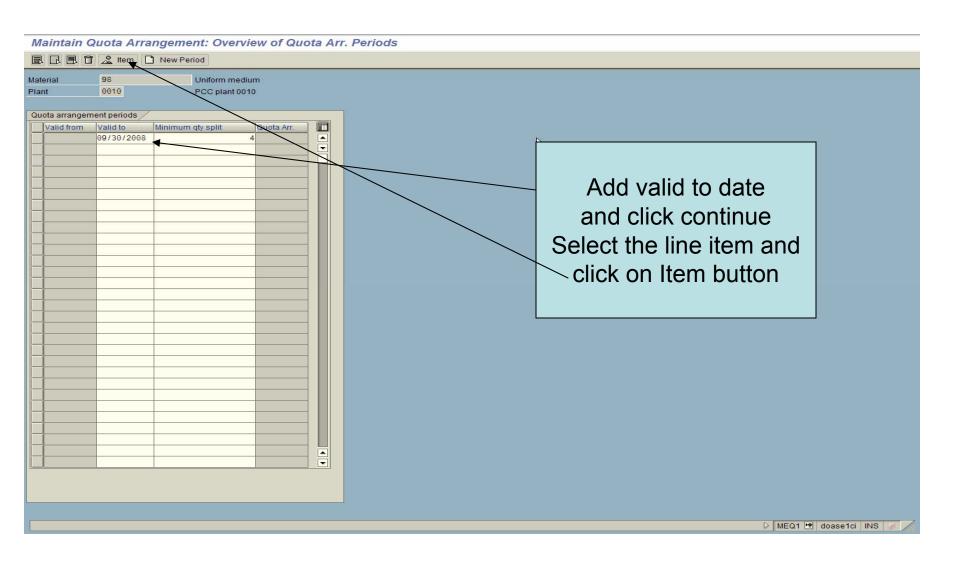


Create Quota Arrangement Transaction Code MEQ1



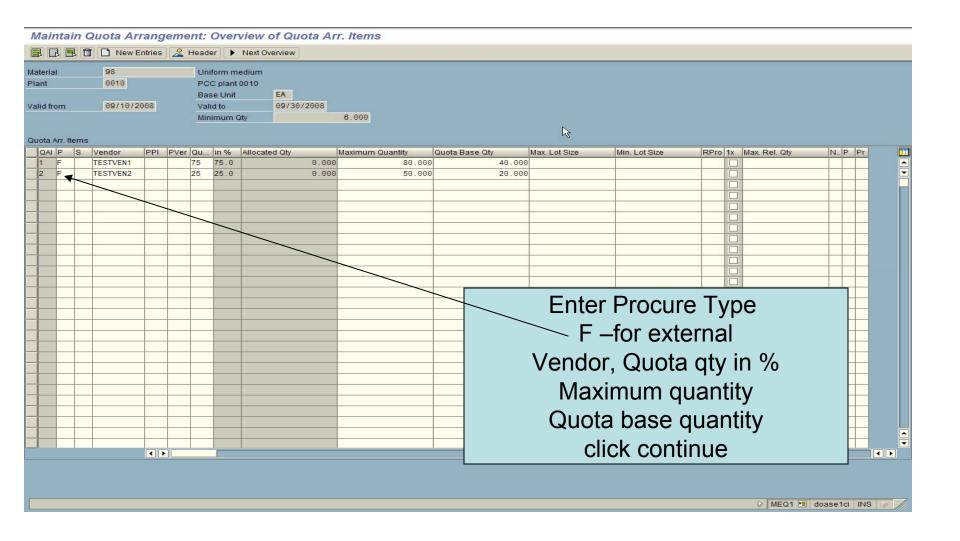


Create Quota Arrangement (contd)



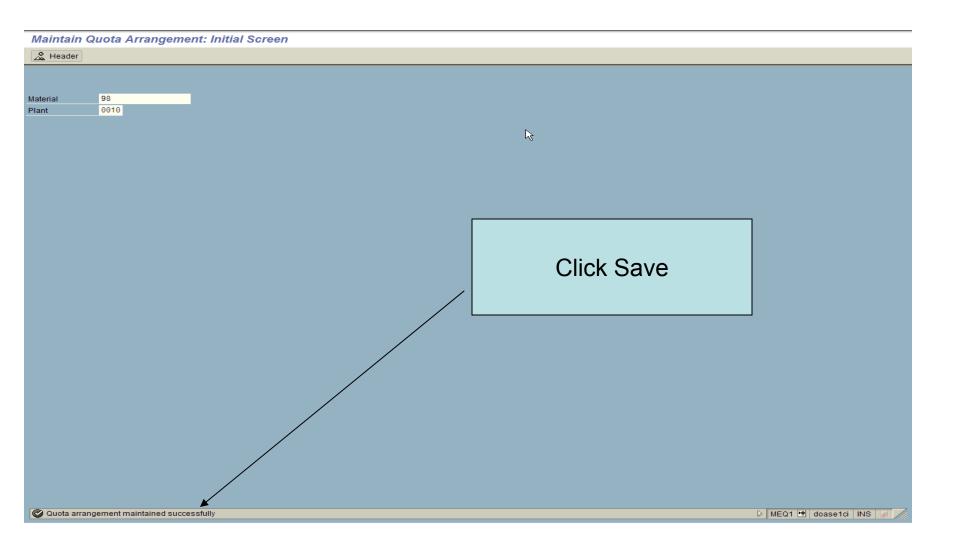


Create Quota Arrangement (contd)





Create Quota Arrangement (contd)



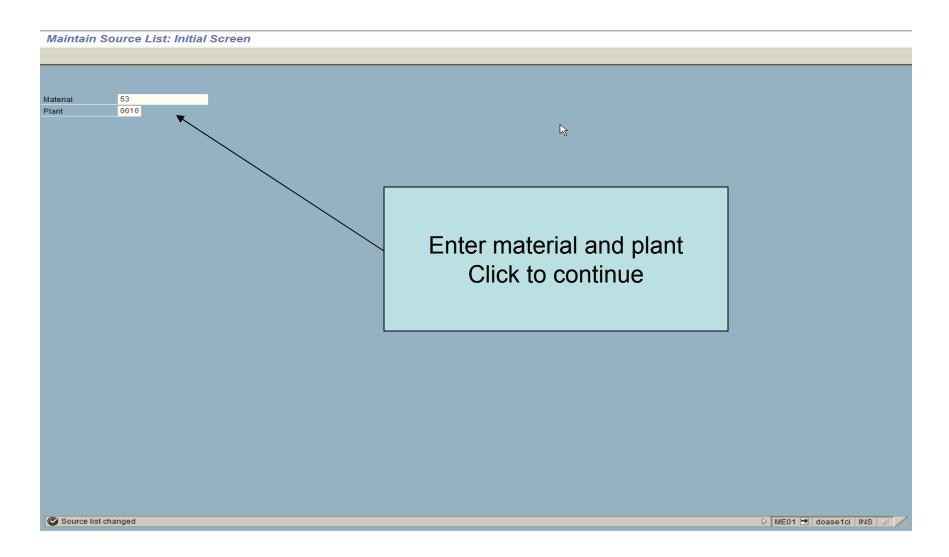


Change/Delete Quota Arrangement

- Quota arrangement is changed using transaction code MEQ1
- Deletion of Quota Arrangement record is achieved by using MEQ1 and deleting each item in item details by selecting the item and clicking on trash can
- All the changes made can be viewed using MEQ4 Changes to Quota Arrangement

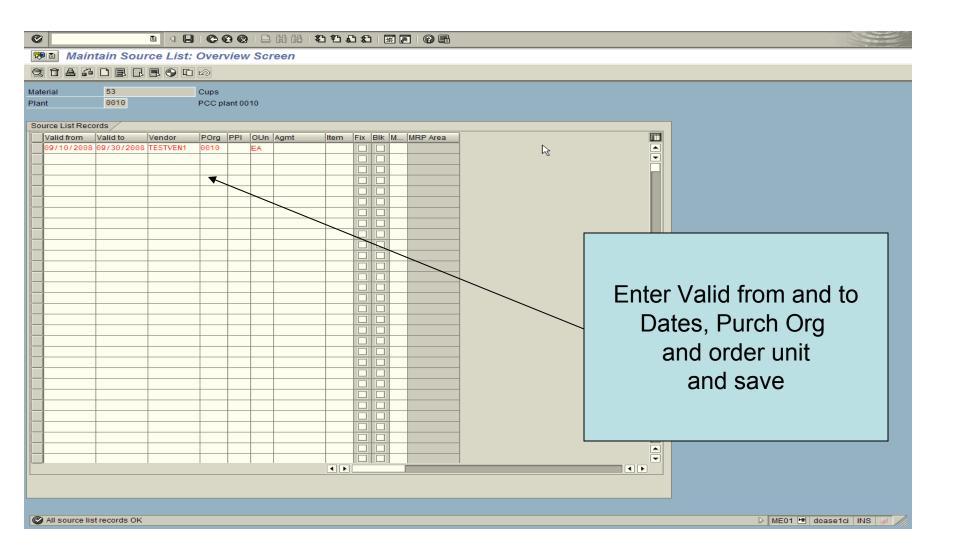


Create Source List Transaction Code ME01



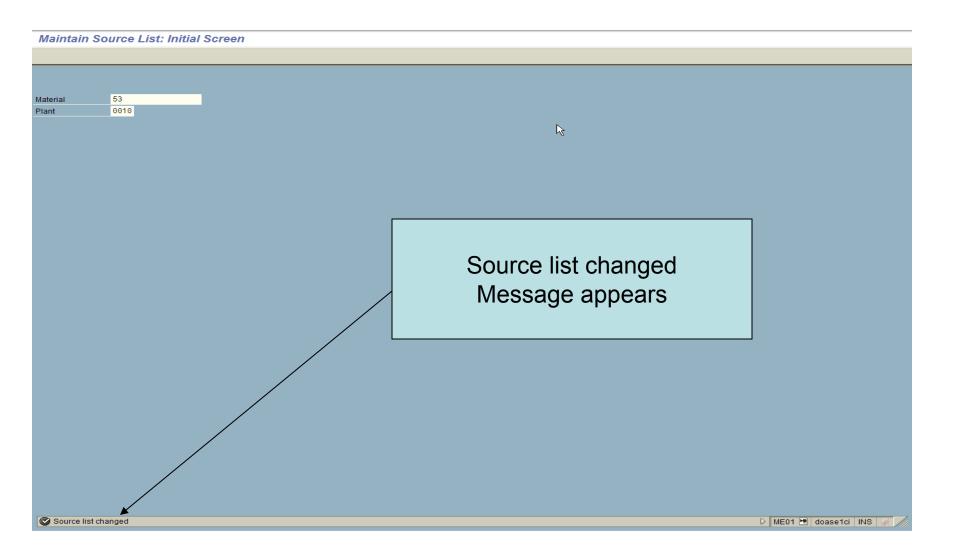


Create Source List (contd)





Create Source List (contd)





Change/Delete Source List (contd)

- Changes to source list are made using transaction code ME01.
- Deletion of source list record is achieved by using ME01 and deleting each item by selecting the item and clicking on trash can
- All the changes made can be viewed using ME04 Changes to Source List

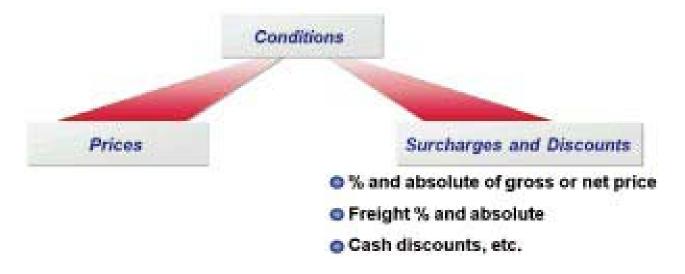


Conditions

Conditions

- As used in the SAP system, the term "conditions" relates to prices, surcharges, and discounts. The condition technique is a flexible pricing instrument for purchasing, allowing the processing of both simple price structures and more complex interrelationships
- Conditions can be defined at a variety of levels. The levels most commonly encountered are pre-defined in the standard version of MM for determining prices, discounts, and surcharges
- Conditions can be stored for one or all the materials supplied by a vendor





- The pricing conditions pre-defined in the standard system covers discounts and surcharges (percentage or absolute amount), delivery costs, cash (prompt payment) discount, and taxes.
- However, the standard version can be extended to support specific requirements for determining pricing automatically



Conditions and Price Determination

This component enables you to store pricing stipulations agreed with the vendor (such as applicable discounts or surcharges, or stipulations regarding the payment of freight costs) in the system. You can enter these conditions in quotations, outline purchase agreements, and info records. You also have the option of entering general conditions at vendor level, for example. The system then applies the conditions in determining the price in purchase orders (POs). You can enter further conditions in the PO itself

There are three kinds of prices in Purchasing:

Gross price: Price without taking any possible discounts and surcharges into account

Net price: Price taking any applicable discounts and surcharges into account

Effective price: Net price after deduction of cash discount, with allowance for any miscellaneous provisions, delivery costs, and non-deductible taxes



Time-Dependent and Time-Independent Conditions

- A distinction is made between conditions that are valid for a certain period and conditions for which no special validity period can be specified. In the latter case, the validity period corresponds to that of the purchasing document. Whether time-dependent or timeindependent conditions are created is determined via the document type
- If you enter a percentage vendor discount in a PO, this is a time independent condition. However, if you enter this discount in a contract, the condition is time-dependent

Conditions Requiring Subsequent (End-of-Period) Settlement

 You can also store conditions that do not take effect immediately, but only at the end of a certain period. Settlement with regard to such conditions takes place subsequent to the settlement of vendor invoices relating to individual purchase orders



Conditions in Info Records use

- Conditions Per Order Unit
- You can enter separate conditions for each order unit in the info record. During the source determination process, the system will then suggest the order unit for which prices have been maintained
- If an info record contains prices for the order units "crate" and "pallet", for example, you can only order from this vendor in these units
- If no conditions have been maintained for the order unit, you can order in the units maintained in the info record or in the material master record



Info Record Price Versus PO Price

- The net price in the info record and the net price in the purchase order are two different prices
- The net price of an item in the info record is based on the conditions stipulated in the info record. If you change the conditions, the net price in the info record is recalculated and the pricing date adjusted accordingly
- In contrast, the price in the purchase order may reflect the deduction of a quantity discount according to a price/quantity scale
- As a rule, the conditions from the info record are adopted in the PO. However, if a price/quantity scale has been defined, the price for the relevant order quantity is taken



Variant Conditions

- You can maintain variant conditions for configurable materials. Using variant conditions, you can define discounts and surcharges for different material finishes for instance
- The vendor charges an extra \$20 for bicycle frames with a silver metallic finish. This surcharge can be added to the price by means of a variant condition



Master Conditions

- Master conditions are conditions that are of prime significance for purchase orders. The process of price determination is carried out using master conditions.
- The conditions set out in info records are master conditions that apply to all Pos for a material issued to a vendor. Master conditions are also stored in contracts.
- However, master conditions can also depend on combinations of different criteria, such as:
 - Purchasing organization
 - Vendor or invoicing party (if the invoicing party differs from the actual supplier of the goods)



- Item-specific criteria such as material, material group, plant, or material type
- A specific contract item
- Validity Period Conditions
 - Validity Period Conditions are valid for a certain period. For example, a vendor's conditions can be defined for a specific year



Central Maintenance of Master Conditions

- Purchasing can maintain master conditions centrally, without having to change the conditions in each purchasing info record or contract relating to the vendor
- Using this function, purchasing can quickly check a vendor's pricing strategy and quickly change prices and discount rates
- You can determine a vendor's discounts and surcharges on a global basis. In this way, purchasing can define a global discount if the vendor grants a percentage or absolute discount on all POs placed with him



- You can define conditions in advance. For example, you can store a vendor's price list for the next year in the system immediately. When the beginning of the validity period is reached, the new prices, discounts, and surcharges are automatically used in purchase price determination.
- For each condition, you can specify whether and to what extent manual changes Upper and Lower Limits to the price, discount, or surcharge that has been determined are permitted.
- Limits can be set in both percentages and absolute amounts.



- Subsequent Settlement with Respect to Conditions A vendor's price can be recalculated after the PO is invoiced. For this reason, a distinction is made between conditions that are effective immediately upon receipt of the invoice and conditions effective at a later date. For example, volume rebates can be calculated at the end of a month or year – long after the invoice has been paid.
- Invoices for POs can also be settled retroactively (subject to the total purchase volume)

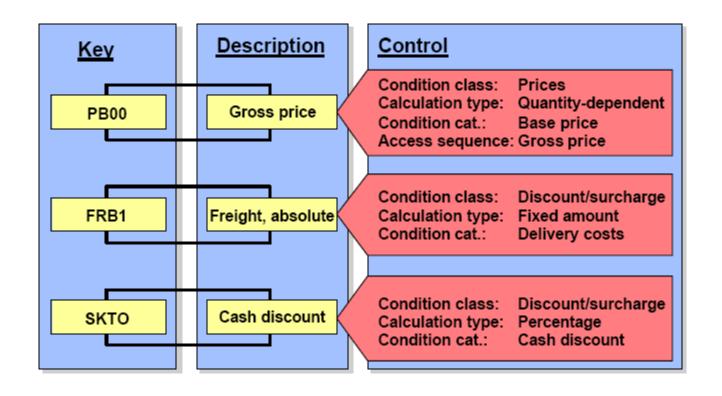


Condition Types

- The following are some of the condition types available in SAP R/3. Most are maintained directly on the purchase order by the buyer or in a vendor rebate agreement. We can create our own condition types when necessary.
 - -PB00 Gross Price
 - -FRA1 Freight
 - –A001 Rebate (quantity)
 - -RL01 Vendor discount %
 - -R000 Discount % on gross
 - -RA00 Gross % on net
 - -RB00 Absolute discount



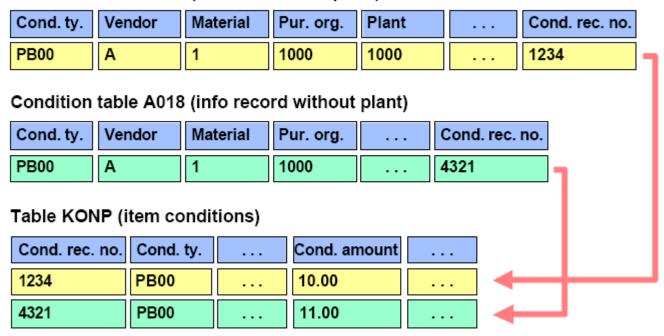
Condition Types - Example





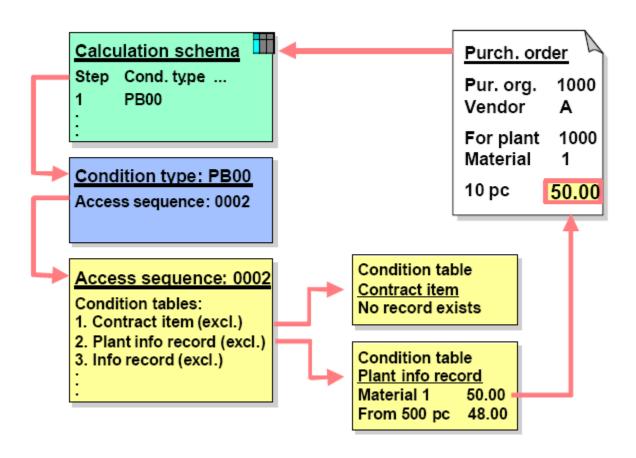
Condition Records and Condition Tables

Condition table A017 (info record with plant)





Price determination Process Overview





Scales

- In SAP a scale can only be <u>applied to a single Purchase Order</u> not to more Purchase orders
- A scale is linked to a price condition

	PO1 – 50\$					
	PO2 – 50\$		PO2 - 48\$		PO2 – 46\$	PO2 - 45\$
	PO3 – 50\$		PO3 - 48\$			
Quantity → 0		100		200	3	00
Price-sca	le→ 50\$		48\$		46\$	45\$

Example:

PO1 with 80 items: Total price = 80×50 \$ = 4.000\$

PO2 with 350 items: Total price = 100×50 + 100×48 + 100×46 + 50×45 = 16.650 \$

PO3 with 200 items: Total price = 100×50 + 100×48 = 9.800\$



SAP Info Record Screens

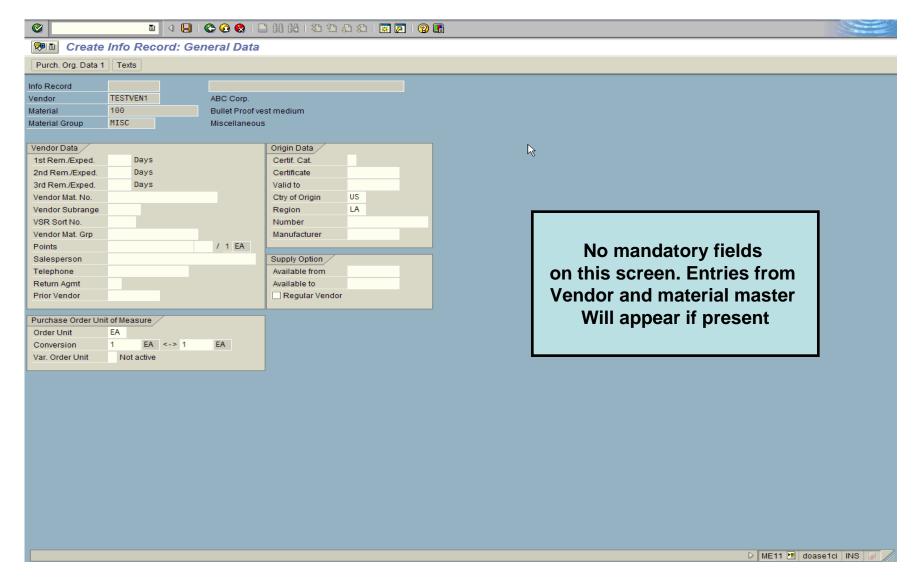
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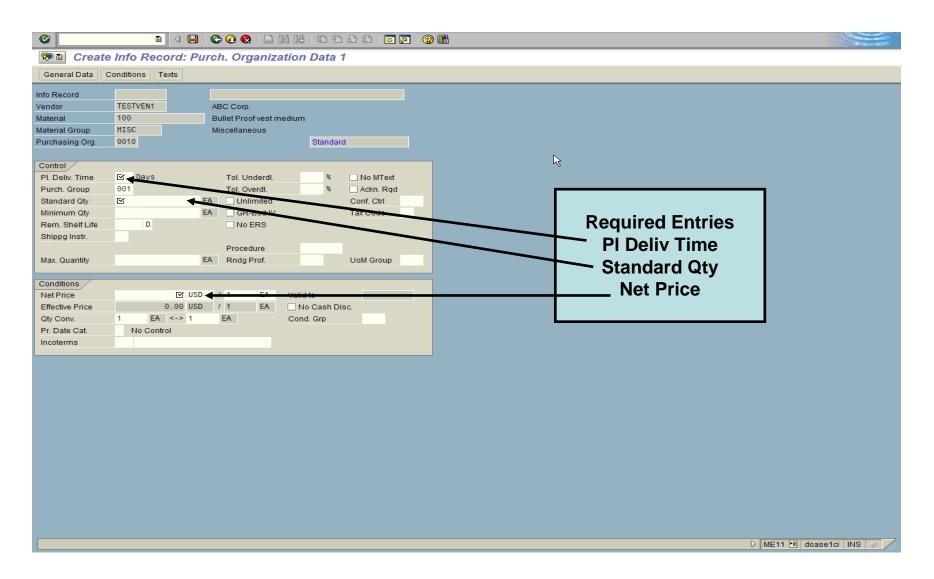
Info Record – Create Initial screen (ME11)

Create Info Record: Initial Screen **Required Entries** Vendor Material Vendor Purchasing Org. - Material Info Record Purch. Org Info category Standard Subcontracting Plant – optional O Pipeline Consignment

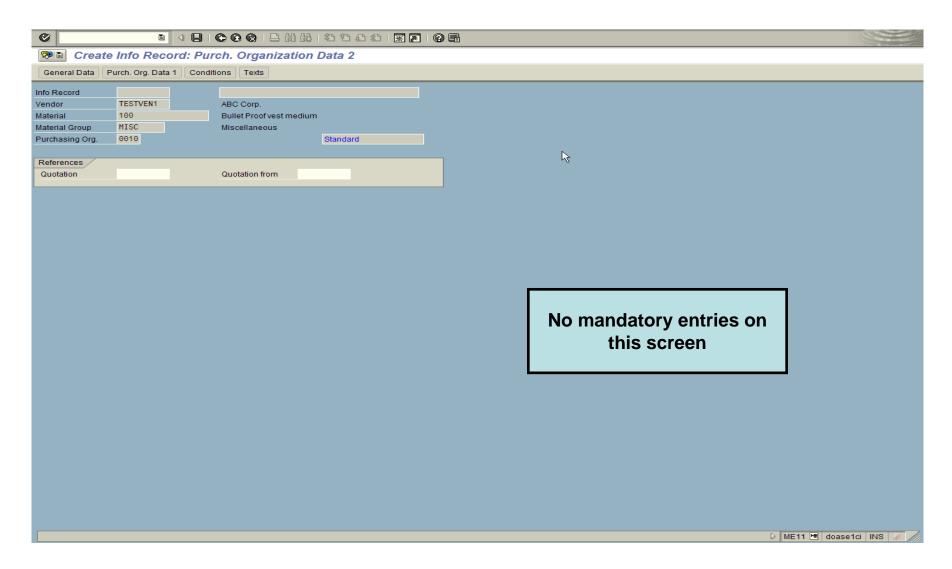




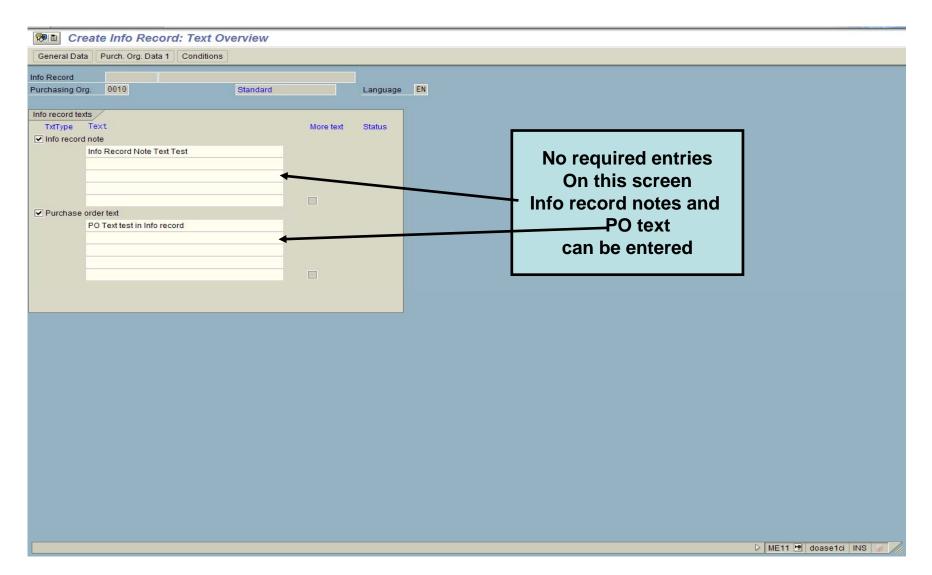




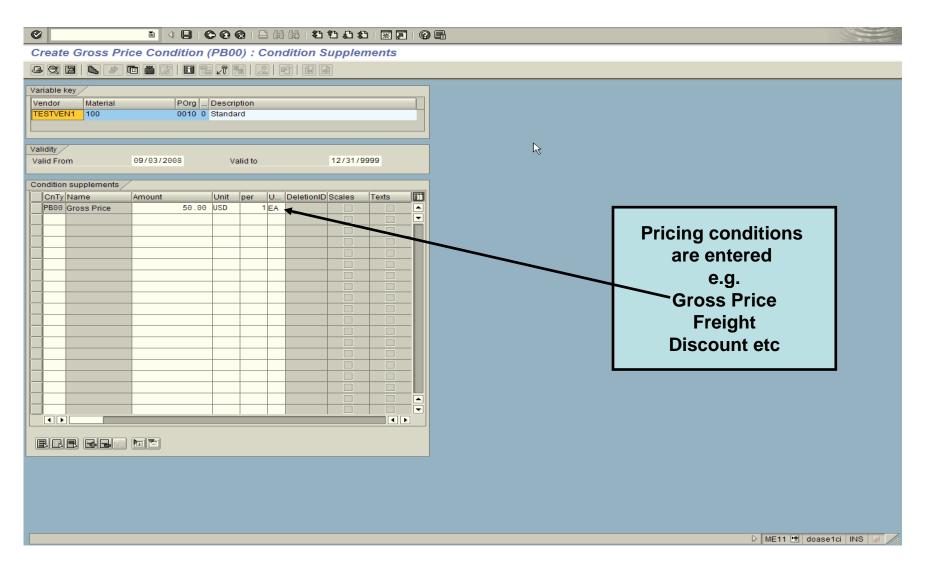




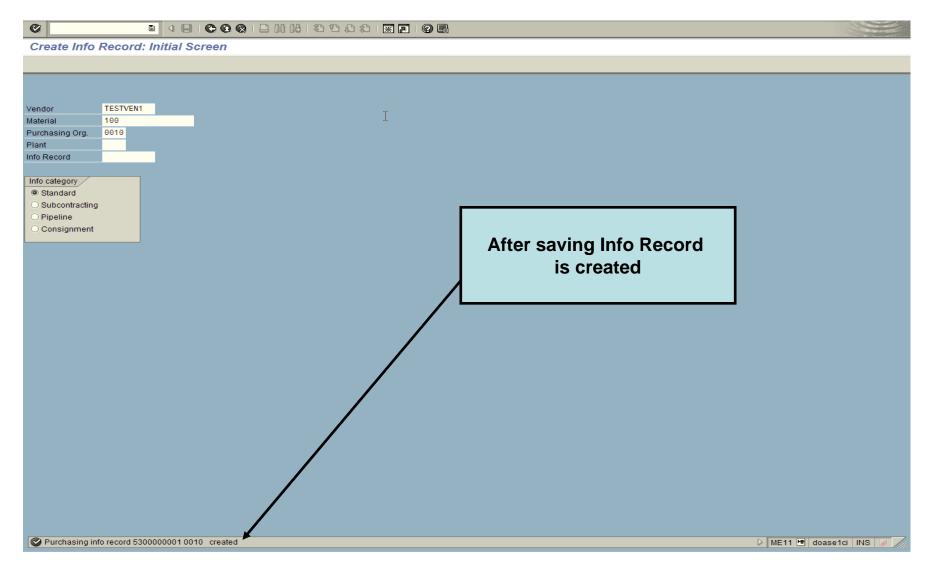






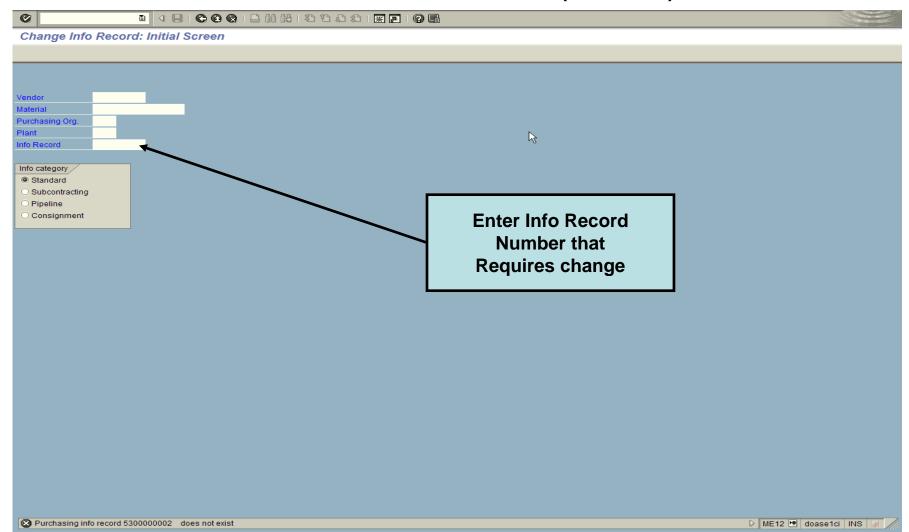






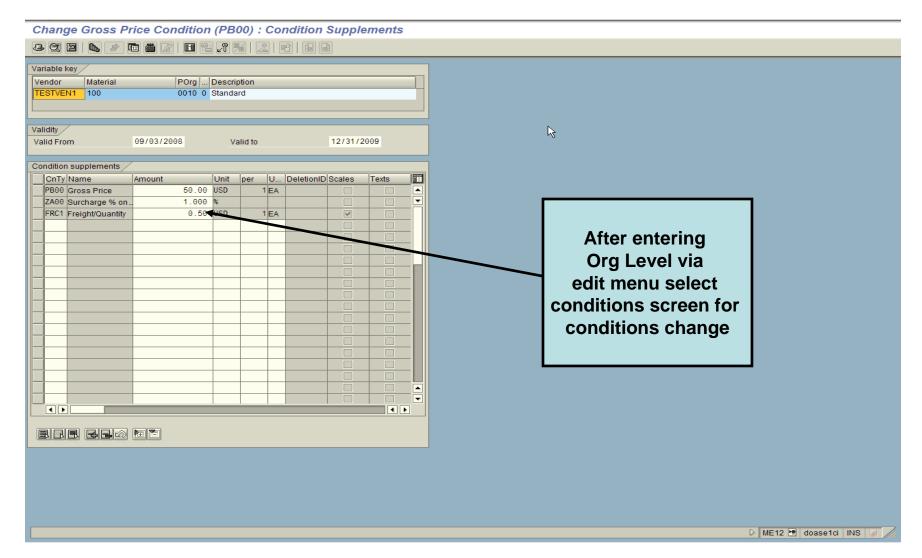


Info Record – Change Initial screen (ME12)



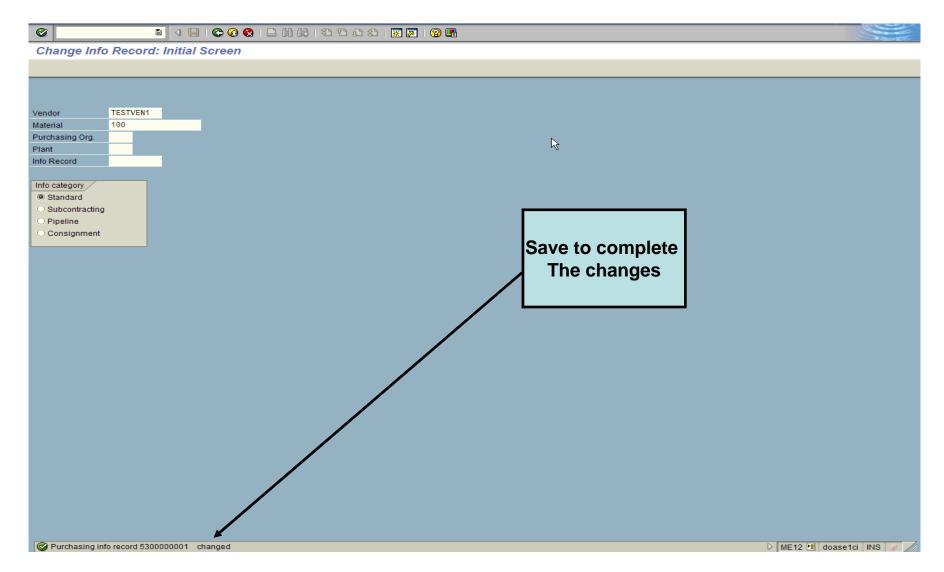


Info Record – Change (contd)



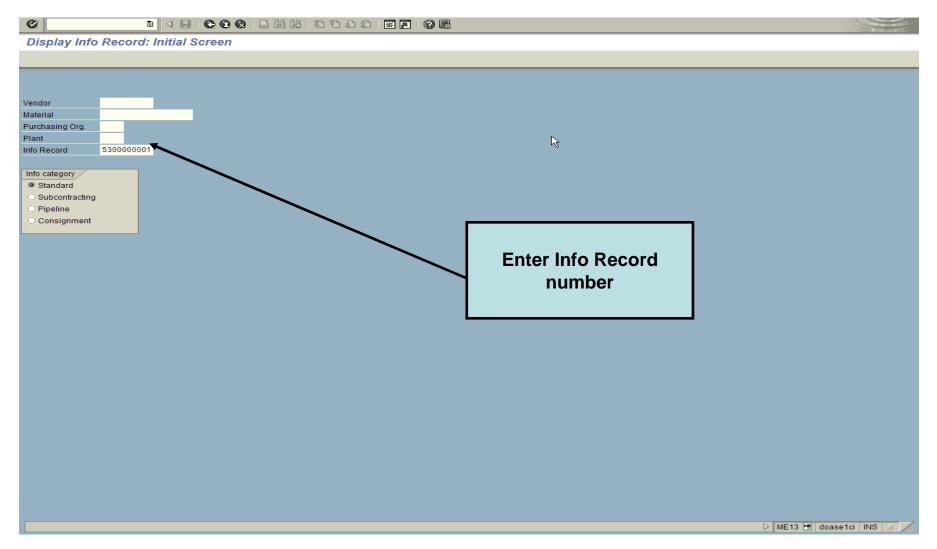


Info Record – Change (contd)



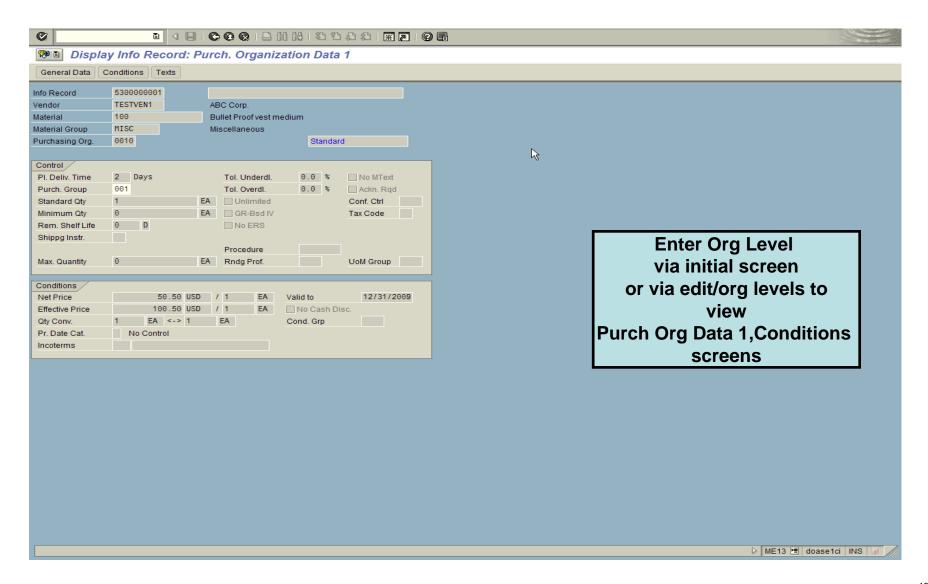


Info Record – Display Initial screen (ME13)



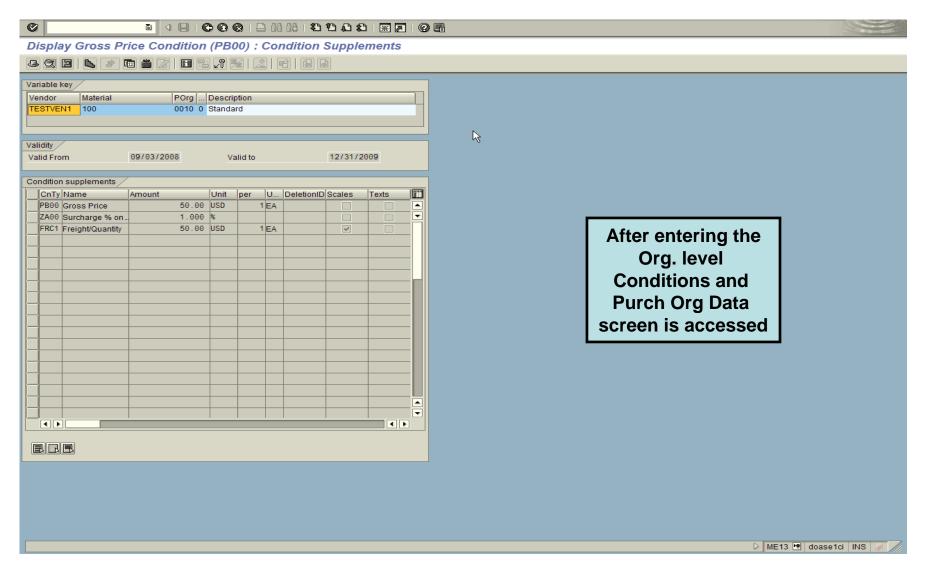


Info Record – Display (contd)



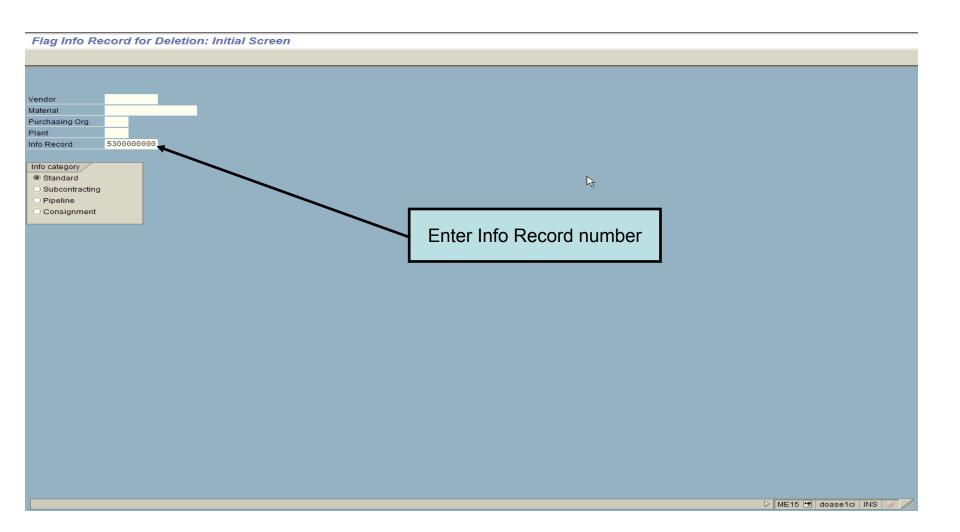


Info Record – Display (contd)



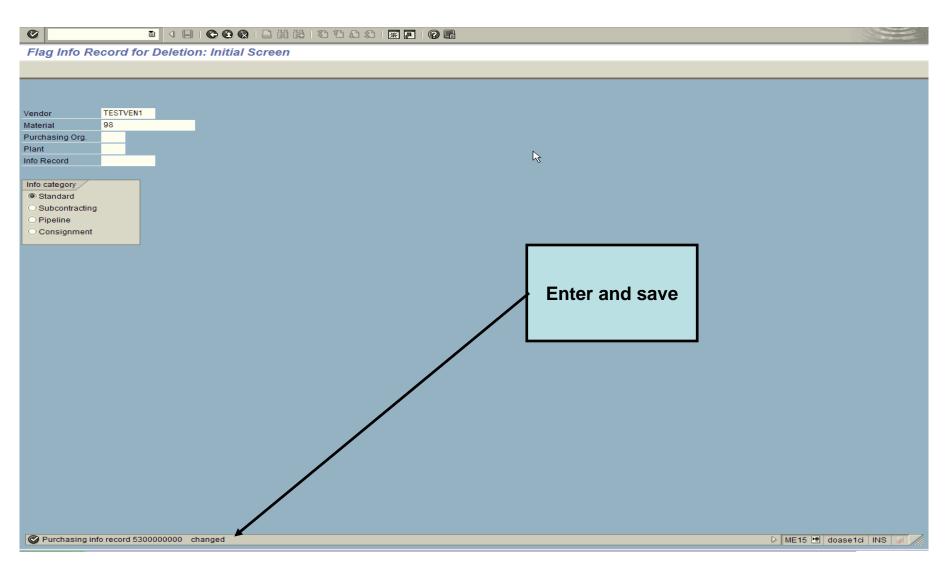


Info Record – Flag for deletion Initial screen (ME15)





Info Record – Flag for deletion (contd)

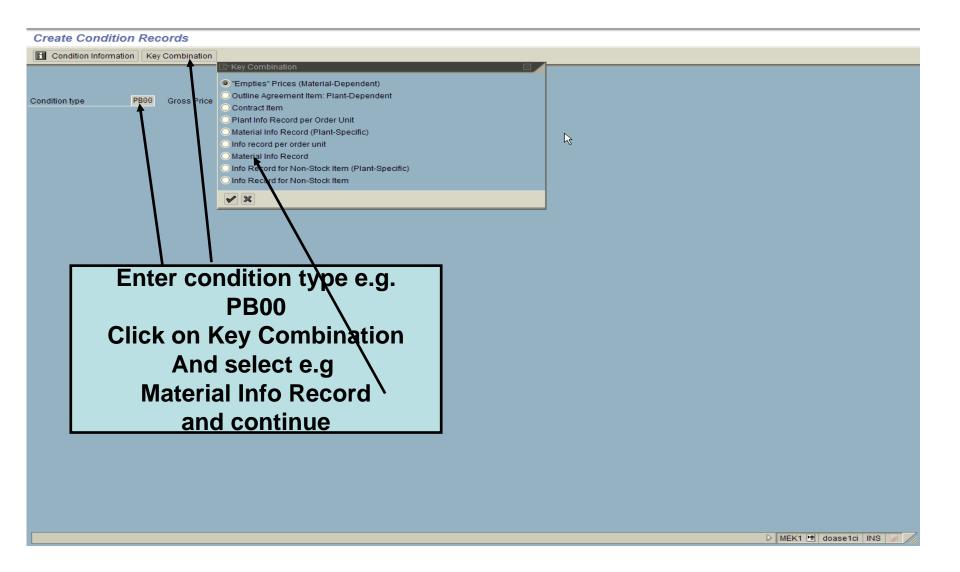




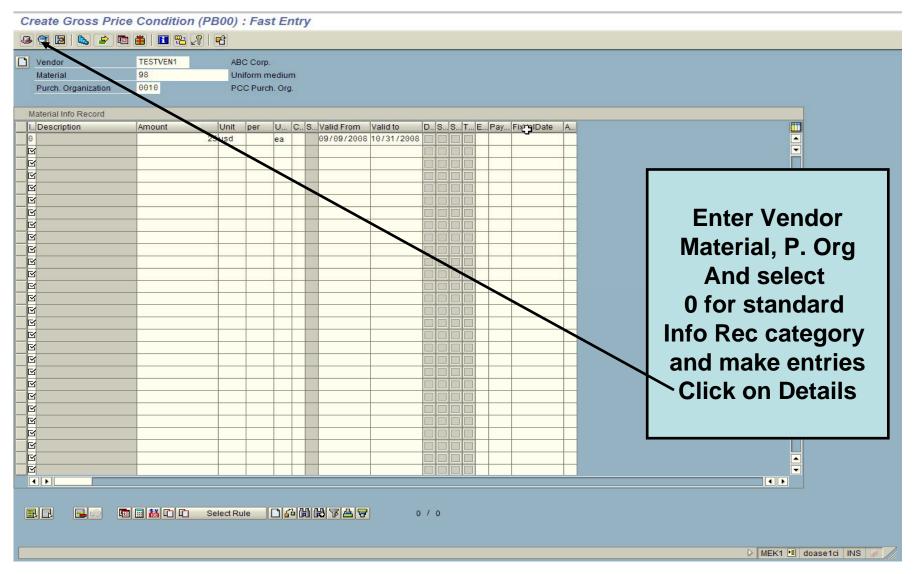
Create Condition Record Transaction Code MEK1



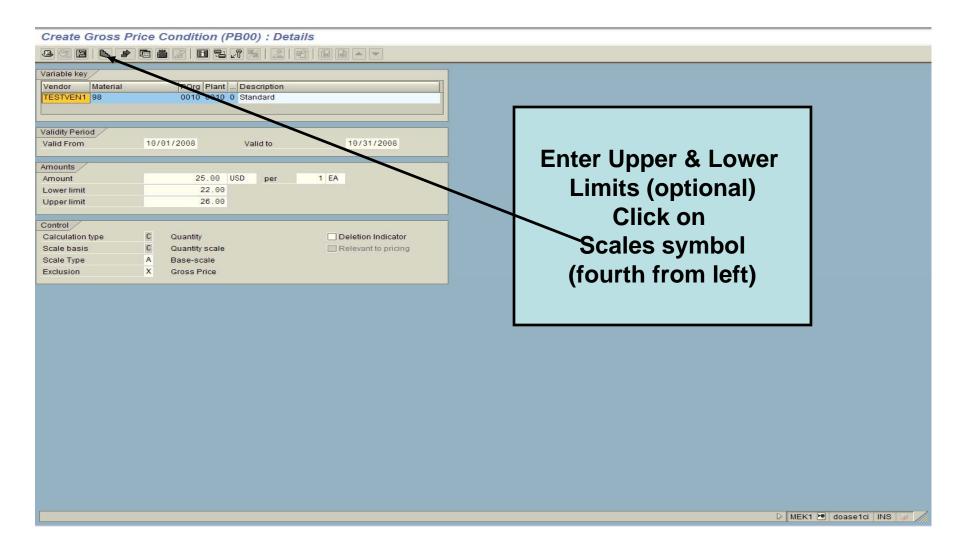




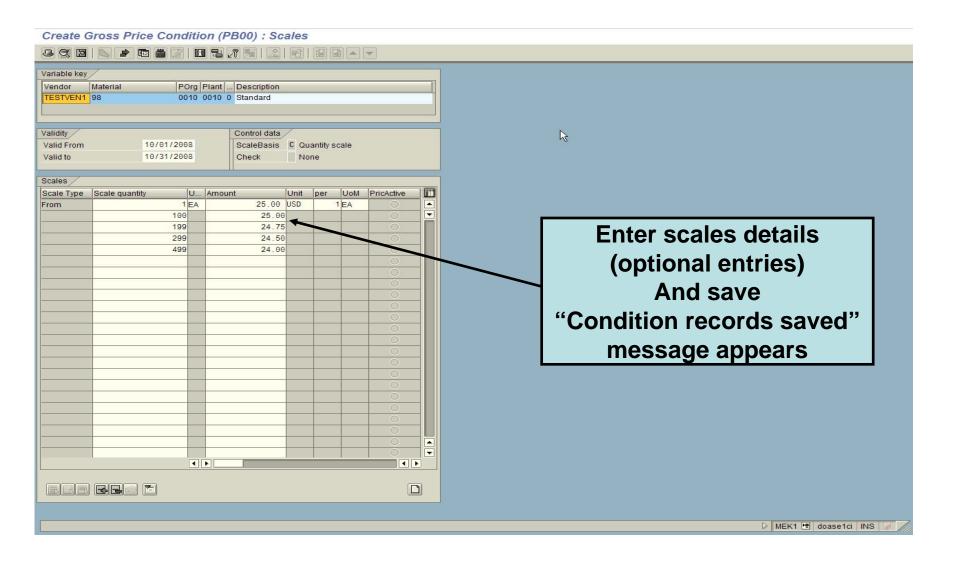






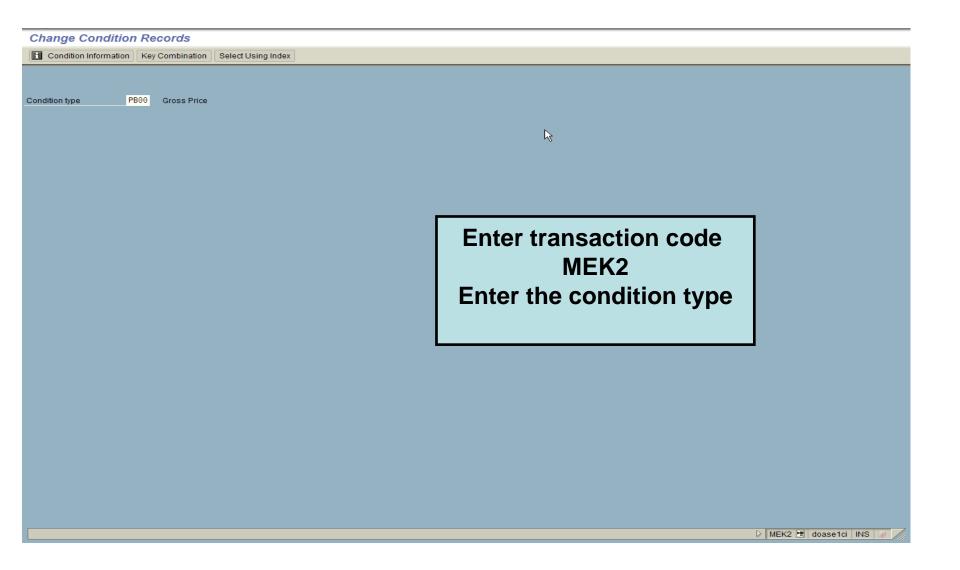




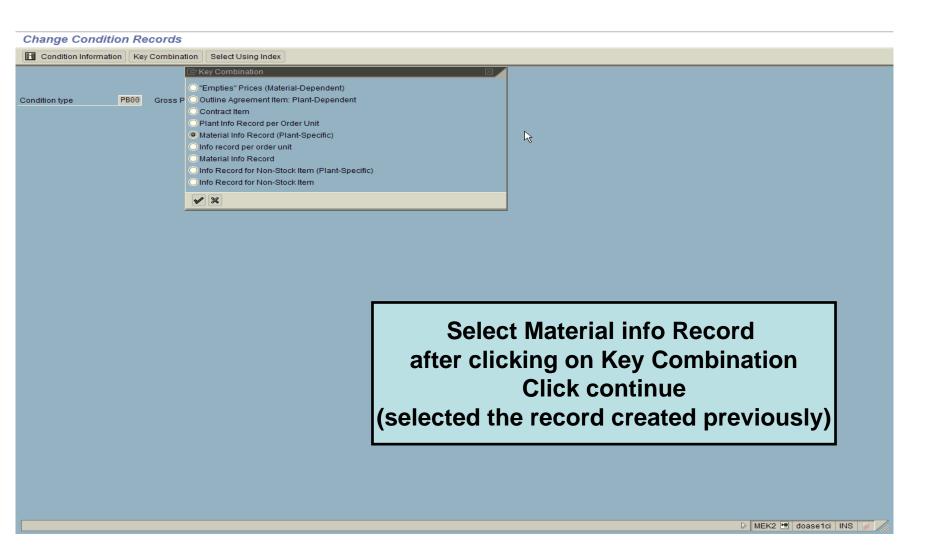




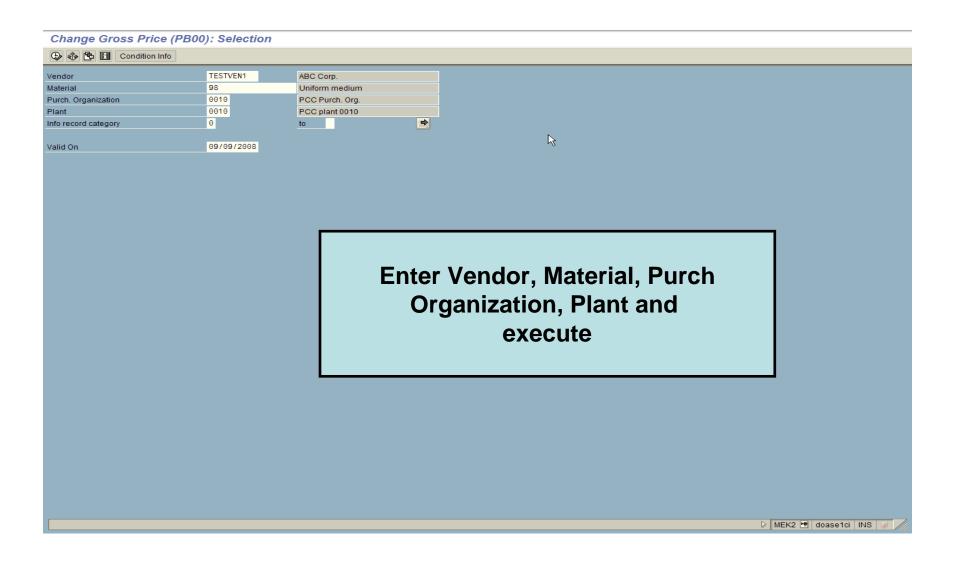
Change Condition Record Transaction code MEK2



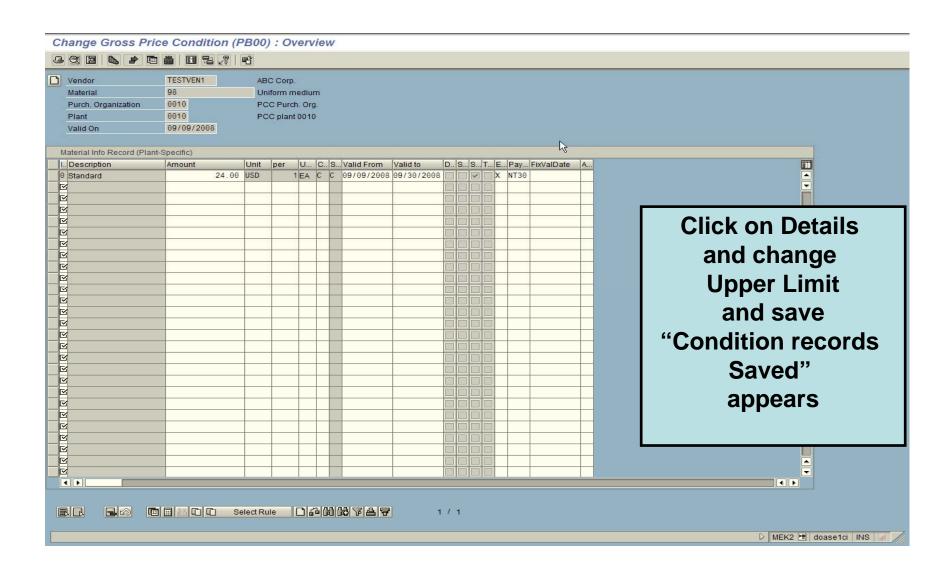






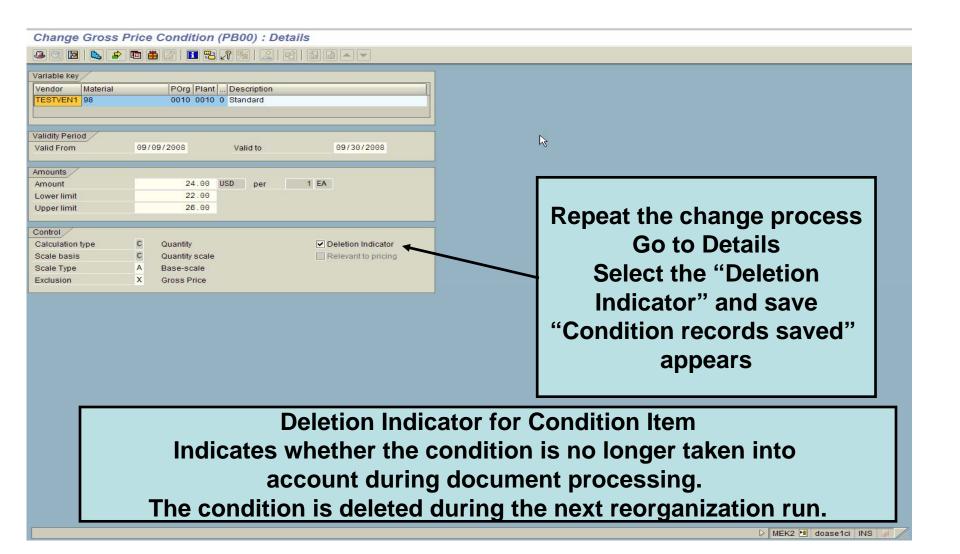








Condition Record for Deletion



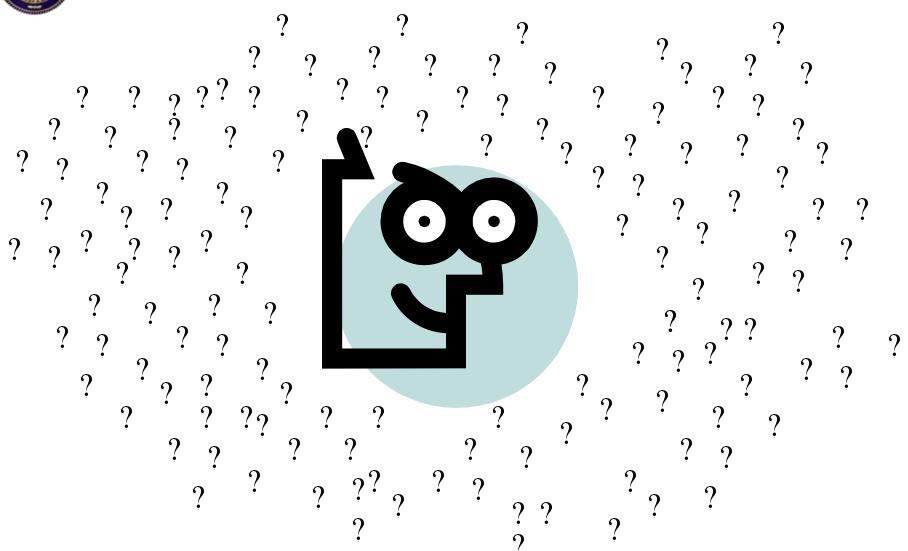


Special Topics

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Questions?



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